

TKACHEVA, R.E.; ORORODNEVA, V.I.; DUBOVSKAYA, M.V.; MARKOVA, Ye.I.;
GRIGOR'YEV, N.P.; POPOVA, A.I.; ROZIN, M.S.; OPALEV, A.F.
Prinimali uchastiye: ANTONOVA, L.N.; MALAYEV, A.A.;
KIRILLOVA, L.D.; SOKOLOVSKAYA, Ye.Ya., red.izd-va; BYKHOVER, N.A.,
red.; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn. red.

[Concise handbook on the mineral resources of capitalist
countries; Asia] Kratkii spravochnik po mineral'nym resursam
kapitalisticheskikh stran; Aziia. Pod red. N.A.Bykhovera,
M.V.Dubovskoi i A.F.Opaleva. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo
lit-ry po geol. i okhrane neдр, 1961. 124 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Asia—Mines and mineral resources)

TKACHEVA, R.E.; OGORODNEVA, V.I.; DUBOVSKAYA, M.V.; MARKOVA, Ye.I.; GRIGOR'YEV, N.P.;
POPOVA, A.I.; ROZIN, M.S.; OPALEV, A.F.; Prinimali uchastiye:
ANTONOVA, L.N.; MALAYEV, A.A.; BYKHOVER, N.A., red.; MALAYEV,
V.I., red. izd-va; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn. red.

[Concise handbook on mineral resources in capitalist countries;
America] Kratkii spravochnik po mineral'nym resursam kapitalisti-
cheskikh stran; Amerika. Pod red. N.A.Bykhovera, M.V.Dubovskoi i
A.F.Opaleva. Moskva, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1961. 154 p.

(MIRA 15:6)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Vsesoyuznyy geologicheskii fond.
(America--Mines and mineral resources)

TKACHEVA, R.E.; OGORODNEVA, V.I.; DUBOVSKAYA, M.V.; MARKOVA, Ye.I.;
GRIGOR'YEV, N.P.; POPOVA, A.I.; ROZIN, M.S.; OPALEV, A.I.;
KIRILLOVA, L.D.[translator]; BYKHOVER, N.A., red.;
SOKOLOVSKAYA, Ye.Ya., red. izd-va; BYKOVA, V.B., tekhn. red.

[Brief manual on the mineral resources of capitalist countries;
Europe]Kratkii spravochnik po mineral'nym resursam kapitalisti-
cheskikh stran; Evropa. Pod red. N.A.Bykhovera, M.V.Dubovskoi
i A.F.Opaleva. Moskva, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1962. 118 p.

(MIRA 15:8)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.)Vsesoyuznyy geologicheskiiy fond.
(Europe, Western—Mines and mineral resources—Handbooks, manuals,
etc.)

TKACHEVA, R.E.; OGORODNEVA, V.I.; DUBOVSKAYA, M.V.; MARKOVA, Ye.I.;
GRIGOR'YEV, N.P.; POPOVA, A.I.; ROZIN, M.S.; OPALEV, A.F.;
Prinimali uchastiye: ANTONOVA, L.N.; MALAYEV, A.A.;
BYKHOVER, N.A., red.; NEKHODTSEV, N.A., red.; PANOVA, A.I.,
red.izd-va; IVANOVA, A.G., tekhn. red.

[Brief manual on the mineral resources of capitalist countries;
Africa, Australia and Oceania]Kratkii spravochnik po mineral'-
nym resursam kapitalisticheskikh stran; Afrika, Avstraliia i
Okrania. Moskva, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1962. 197 p.

(MIRA 16:3)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.)Vsesoyuznyy geologicheskii fond.
(Africa--Mines and mineral resources)
(Australia--Mines and mineral resources)
(Oceania--Mines and mineral resources)

MARKOVA, Ye.L.--

Materials on the biology of the migratory barbel *Barbus brachycephalus* K. of the Aral Sea. Sbor. rab. po ikht. i gidrobiol. no.3:154-170 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz Aral'skogo ikhtiologicheskogo otdeleniya Instituta ikhtiologii i rybnogo khozyaystva AN Kazakhskoy SSR.
(Aral Sea--Barbel (Fish))

MARKOVA, Ye. I.

Some data on the distribution of new inhabitants of the Caspian
Sea in the Aral Sea. Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol. 67 no. 5: 130-132 S-C
'62. (MIRA 15:10)

(ARAL SEA--GOBIES)

(ARAL SEA--ATHERINIDAE)

TER-KHACHATRYAN, M.A.; MARKOVA, Ye.N.

Vitamin B requirements of some representatives of yeasts of the
genus *Candida*. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Bio. i nauki 16 no.5, 1975, p. 174-176.
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Department of Neurobiology, Akademi'skiy Institut zhivotnykh i veterinar-
nykh nauk, Institut mikrobiologii AN Armyanskoy SSR.

USSR/Chemistry - Polymers

Jan 52

"Polymerization-Depolymerization. VII. Structure of the Tetramer of Isobutylene," Ye. M. Slobodin, Ye. M. Markova

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XXII, No 1, pp 102-105

Investigation by Raman spectra of products of polymerization of isobutene in presence of H_2SO_4 disclosed presence of following tetramers: (a) 2, 4, 4, 6, 6, 8, 8-heptamethylnonene-1, the chief product (presence of isomers with different Me group distribution is possible); (b) 2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-neopentylheptene-3 (only approx 10% of tetramer

207120

USSR/Chemistry - Polymers (Contd)

Jan 52

content, contrary to scheme of F. Whitmore). No 2, 4, 4, 6, 6, 8, 8-heptamethylnonene-2 (present according to Whitmore) was detected.

MARKOVA, Ye. M.

207120

MARKOVA, Ye. N.

O patogeneze Pozdnykh Travmaticheskikh Psikhozov s pozitsiy Ucheniya o
patofiziologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti. 45

Osobennosti Vliyaniya Dobavochnykh Patolennykh Faktorov na Tehenye i iskhod
pozdnikh Travmaticheskikh psikhozov. 52

Transformatsiya Sindromov v Tehenye Pozdnikh Ptsidiviruyushchikh
travmaticheskikh psikhozov. 65

with M. A. Frolova, " Znachenie Lyamblioz v Etiologii Nekotorykh Psikhicheskikh
Zabolevaniy," p. 259

Psikhiatricheskaya klinika i problemy patologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti.
Sbornik trudov Kafedry psikhiatrii., Leningrad. 1957. vol. 2.

Chair of Psychiatry.

Leningrad State Inst. Advanced Training of Physicians.

resp. ed. I.F. SLUCHEVSKIY.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - The Nervous System.

T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 3, 1959, 13270

Author : Markova, Ye.N.

Inst : ~~Секция физиологии высшей нервной деятельности~~

Title : Pathogenesis of Late Traumatic Psychoses from the Point of View of the Patho-Physiological Concept of Higher Nervous Activity.

Orig Pub : V. sb.: Psikhiatr. klinika i probl. patol. vyssh. nervn. deyat-sti. Vyp. 2, L., 1957, 25-51

Abstract : Patients with late traumatic psychoses (LTP) were divided into two groups. In the 1st group extracranial trauma, which accompanied contusion, led to the formation of a stable disabled point in the brain cortex, which was the basis for the appearance of a focus of pathological inertia of the stimulatory process on a background of weakness of the cortical cells conditioned by contusion. Whatever new stimulus, which was

Card 1/2

- 130 -

connected to the disabled point and was overpowering for the brain cortex, provoked in it prohibitory inhibition, which determined the appearance of LTP.

In the 2nd group LTP arose under the influence of a stimulus (traumatic injury, alcohol abuse, drug abuse, abuse of alcohol) acting on the mechanism of the secondary impact on the weakened nervous system. --

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001032510016-2"

Card 2/2

MARKOVA, Ye.N., otv. red.; AVERBUKH, Ye.S., red.; BLINOV, N.I., red.; BONDAREV, N.I., red.; BORZUNOVA, A.S., red.; ZFNEVICH, G.V., red.; MNUKHIN, S.S., red.; MYASISHCHEV, V.N., red.; PERVOMAYSKIY, B.Ya., red.; POVORINSKIY, Yu.A., red.; POLIKARPOV, S.N., red.; SIBIRKIN, N.V., red.; FEDOTOV, D.D., red.; CHISTOVICH, A.S., red.; ZACHEPITSKIY, R.A., red.

[Problems of psychiatry; anniversary collection of articles dedicated to the 60th birthday of Professor Izmail Fedorovich Sluchevskii] Problemy psikhiiatrii; iubileinyi sbornik, posviashchenyi 60-letiiu so dnia rozhdeniia profes-sora Izmaila Fedorovicha Sluchevskogo. Leningrad, Meditsina, 1964. 434 p. (MIRA 17:12)

MARKOVA, Ye. V.

"Chronaxy of the Neuromuscular System in Disturbances of the Activity of the Parathyroid Glands." Cand Biol Sci, Khar'kov State U, Khar'kov, 1953. (RZhBiol, No. 2, Sep 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (10)

SO: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55

KAPLAN, P.M., professor, DEYNEKA, G.K.; MARKOVA, Ye.V.; TURUBINER, N.M.
(Khar'kov)

Interoceptive effects of the parathyroid glands. Probl. endokr. i
gorm. 1 no.2:57-67 Mr-Apr '55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Iz otdela elektrofiziologii (rukovoditel' prof. P.M. Kaplan)
Ukrainskogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii (dir.-
kandidat meditsinskikh nauk S.V.Maksimov)

(PARATHYROID GLAND, physiology,
interoceptive, eff.)

KAPLAN, P. M., MARKOVA, Ye. V., TURBINER, N. M.

"Unconditioned and Conditioned Reflex Asymmetry As An Index of Interoception of the Suprarenals."

Theses of the Proceedings of the Annual Scientific Sessions 23-26 March 1959
(All-Union Institute of Experimental Endocrinology)

From the Department of Electrophysiology (Head--Professor P.M. Kaplan) of the Ukrainian Institute of Experimental Endocrinology (Director--S. V. Maksimov, Candidate of Medical Sciences)

MARKOVA, Ye.V.

Changes in the subordinating influences of the higher divisions of
the central nervous system during disorders in the activity of
parathyroid glands. Sbor. nauch. trud. Ukr. nauch.-issl. eksper.
endok. 15:165-171 '59. (MIRA 14:11)
(PARATHYROID GLANDS) (CHRONAXIA)

KAPLAN, P.M.; MARKOVA, Ye.V.; TURUBINER, N.M.

Interoceptive influences of parathyroid glands. Sbor. nauch. trud.
Ukr. nauch.-issl. inst. eksper. endok. 15:172-183 '59.

(MIRA 14:11)

(PARATHYROID GLANDS) (RECEPTORS (NEUROLOGY))

KAPLAN, P.M.; MARKOVA, Ye.V.; TURUBINER, N.M.

Effect of splenectomy on calcium concentration in blood serum.
Fiziol.zhur. 45 no.8:1009-1014 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Ukrainskiy institut eksperimental'noy endokrinologii,
Khar'kov.

(SPLEEN, surgery)
(CALCIUM, blood)

VOL'TER. B.V.; MARKOVA, Ye.V.

Study of ethylene polymerization by the multiple correlation method.
Khim.prom. no.4:262-264 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(Ethylene)

(Polymerization)

AGANIN, I.Kh.; MARKOVA, Ye.V.; ZVIAGINTSEVA, V.I.

Determination of optimum conditions for chemical processes by the
use of methods of mathematical statistics. Khim.prom. no.12:843-
849 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

(Chemical reaction—Conditions and laws)

AKISHINA, N.I.; MARKOVA, Ya.V.

State of the electric activity of the brain during various influences on the thyroid gland. Trudy Ukr. nauch.-issl. inst. eksper. endok. 19:155-165 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Iz otdela elektrofiziologii Ukrainskogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii.

MARKOVA, Ye.V.

Seminar on the methodology of mathematical description of
chemical and metallurgical processes. Zav. lab. 30 no.1:
124 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

MARKOVA, Ye.V.; SLOBODCHIKOVA, R.I.; VEKSLER, M.A.; ZELINSKIY, Y.I.G.

Optimization of the process of synthesizing a sulfanilamide
compound by the method of multifactor experimental planning.
Zav. lab. 30 no.10:1251-1253 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

MARKOVA, Ye.V.

First All-Union conference on planning experiments. Khim. prom.
41 no.2:70-71 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

MARKOVA, YU. V.

USSR/Chemistry- Arsine
Chemistry- Ethylene Oxide

Feb 1948

"Reaction of Ethylene Oxide With Arsine," G. I. Bras, A. Ya. Berlin, Yu. V. Markova,
All-Union Sci Res Chemicopharmaceutical Inst imeni S. Ordshonikidze, Moscow, 32pp

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XVIII (LXXX) , No 2 p. 316

Studies of interaction of ethylene oxide and hydrogen arsenide (arsine), diphenylarsine, and phenylarsine. During action of thionine chloride on products of reaction of ethylene oxide and diphenylarsine or phenylarsine, only known arylchlorarsine products were obtained.

Submitted 20 Dec 1946

Pa 68T35

10

Alkaryl derivatives of acetoacetic ester. A. Ya. Berlin and Yu. V. Markova. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 18, 1791-4 (1948). $\text{AcCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$ (I) (100 g.) was treated with 17.7 g. Na wire in 1 l. Et_2O , and, after warming 7 hrs. until the Na dissolved, 50.5 g. PhCH_2COCl in Et_2O was added dropwise, the pptd. Na deriv. washed with Et_2O and decompd. with AcOH , and the crude ester shaken 1 hr. with 1.33 l. 0.5% NH_4OH to yield 13.3% $\text{PhCH}_2\text{COCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$ (II), b. 143-6°. The Na deriv. of I (from 54 g. I) treated as above with 35 g. $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COCl}$ in Et_2O gave 10% $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$, b. 180-3°, d₄²⁰ 1.0632. Similarly $\text{Ph}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{COCl}$ gave 10.7% $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$, b. 168-72°, d₄²⁰ 1.0669, while $\text{Ph}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{COCl}$ gave 10.5% $\text{Ph}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{COCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$, b. 170-4°, d₄²⁰ 1.0782. II (4 g.) in Et_2O with EtONa (from 0.44 g. Na), treated with 2.4 g. PhCH_2Cl , heated 2 hrs., hydrolyzed by H_2O , and the org. layer, after concn., heated 2 hrs. with 20% aq. KOH , gave $\text{PhCH}_2\text{COCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Ph}$, b. 173-5°, *semicarbazone* m. 120-30°. G. M. Kosolapoff

ASAC-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MARKOVA, IN. V.

A. Ia. Berlin and In. V. Markova, Fatty aromatic γ -derivatives of acetoacetic ester. p. 1791

A series of β -keto ester derivatives of acetoacetic ester were synthesized and their properties studied.

The Orzhonikidze, All Union Scientific Research Inst. of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Moscow, September 22, 1949

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (USSR) 28, (80) No. 10 (1949):

MARKOVA, Yu. V.

"Zhur Obshch Khim" - Esters Ac. to Ac.

Vol. 47

"Aliphatic Aromatic Gamma-Derivatives of Acetoacetic Esters," A. Ya. Lapid,
Yu. V. Markova, All-Union Sci Res Chemophys Inst Acad Chem Sci USSR, Moscow,
31 pp

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol. XVII, No. 1

Prepared ethyl ester of gamma-benzylacetoacetic acid by reaction of ethyl
acetosuccinate (I) with metallic Na, reaction of Na derivative with benzyl bromide,
chloride to form ethyl ester of gamma-benzyl-alpha-acetylacetic acid, or
cleavage of acetyl group with NH_4I . Prepared gamma-beta-phenylethyl and
gamma-(gamma-phenylpropyl) derivatives of I, in an analogous manner.
Submitted 29 Sep 47.

PA 2/50746

71

Derivatives of zingerone. IV. A. Ya. Berlin and
Yu. V. Mashova. *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.)

10, 1507-70 (1040). d_4^{20} 1.43, n_D^{20} 1.46, 10587. A. 100
of 0.72 g. Na in 80 ml. EtOH to 8 g. $\text{PhCH}_2\text{COCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$
in 70 ml. EtOH, followed by 10 g. 4,4'- $\text{EtO}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$
 CH_2Cl in 200 ml. C_6H_6 , stirring at reflux temp. 6 hrs.,
concn., diln. with H_2O , heating the oil with 30 ml. 30%
alc. KOH 3 hrs. on a steam bath, cooling, and acetic a-
tion with HCl, and refluxing 1 hr., gave 2 g. 4-hydroxy-3-
methoxyphenethyl benzyl ketone, b_p 180-3°, m. 48-9° (from
 Et_2O -ligron); 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazones, m. 131° (from
EtOH); the ketone is almost tasteless. $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$
similarly gave 4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenethyl
phenethyl ketone, b_p 190-3°, m. 39-40°, 2,4-dinitro-
phenylhydrazones, m. 130°, this ketone had a strong
burning taste. $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$ similarly
gave a low yield of 4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenethyl 3-
phenylpropyl ketone, b_p 208-10°, m. 54-5° (from Et_2O -
ligron); 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazones, m. 128-9° (from
EtOH). Similarly, $\text{Ph}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{COCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$ gave 4-hy-
droxy-3-methoxyphenethyl 4-phenylbutyl ketone, b_p 212-14°;
2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazones, m. 138° (from EtOH). The 2
latter ketones have a burning taste similar to that of zin-
gerone. G. M. Kosolapoff.

MARKOVA, YU. V.

USSR/Chemistry - Zingerone Synthesis

Aug 49

"Zingerone Derivatives, IV," A. Ya. Berlin, Yu. V. Markova, All-Union Sci
Res Chemicophar Inst imeni Ordzhonikidze, Moscow 3½ pp

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XIX, no 8

Synthesized series of ketones $(HOCH_2O)C_6H_3CH_2CH_2CO(CH_2)_nC_6H_5$ (with n equal to 1, 2, 3, and 4) by condensation of benzoylvanillylchloride with appropriate gamma-substituted derivatives of an acetoacetic ester followed by saponification and decarboxylation. Submitted 13 May 48.

PA 149T38

MARKOVA YU. V.

230734

USSR/Chemistry - Synthetic Drugs

Nov 52

"Synthesis of Homologues of p-Aminosalicylic Acid," M. N. Shchukina, Yu. V. Markova and A. M. Pozharskaya, All-Union Sci-Res Chem-Pharm Institute S. Ordzhonikidze, Moscow

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol 22, No 11, pp 2019-2021

- Synthesized homologues of p-aminosalicylic acid in order to explain the effect of a side chain on the anti-tubercular activity. Through a series of intermediate products, prepared 2-hydroxy-4-amino-5-methylbenzoic acid from 2-amino-4-nitro-toluene, and 2-hydroxy-4-amino-6-methylbenzoic acid from 3-hydroxy-5-nitro-toluene.

230734

(CA 47 no.18:9299 '53)

MARKOVA, YU. V.

11 Aug 53

USSR/Chemistry - Pharmaceuticals, Isotopes

"The Synthesis of Physiologically Active Compounds Tagged with S^{35} ," Yu.V. Markova, A.M. Pozharskaya, V.I. Maymind, T.F. Zhukova, N.A. Kosolapova, and M.N. Shchukina, All-Union Sci-Res Chemicopharm Inst im S. Ordzhonikidze

DAN SSSR, Vol 91, No 5, pp 1129-1132, 1953.

Starting with the $BaS^{35}O_4$, prepd a number of physiol active compds such as sulfamide drugs, thiobarbiturates, sulfonal, thiosemicarbazones, the spasmolyticthiphen (hydrochloride of diphenylthioacetic acid ester of diethylaminoethanol), vitamin B^1 , antibiotics, natural thioamino acids, CS_2 and H_2S , all tagged with S^{35} . An insert is included giving the general scheme for the prepn of the above compds. Presented by Acad V.M. Rodionov
9 May 53.

266T9

MARKOVA, Yu. V.

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CH

A new method of synthesis of *p*-aminobenzoic acid labeled with carbon-14 and the preparation of labeled anesthetics: novocaine, Novocaine, and cocaine. Yu. V. Markova, I. N. Zaslavskaya, and M. N. Stetsukina (S. Ordzhonikidze All-Union Sci. Research Chem.-Pharm. Inst., Moscow). *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 1955, 7(1955), 200-201. (I) was prepd. in 75% yield by the reaction of BuLi with *p*-BrC₆H₄Cl, followed by treatment with C¹⁴O₂ at -70° under N₂. A detailed description of the app. and the procedure is given. I heated in autoclave to 188-90° 4 hrs. with 38% NH₄OH in the presence of Cu₂Cl₂ gave 70.4% *p*-H₂NC₆H₄-C¹⁴OOH (II), m. 185°. Refluxing II.HCl with EtOH and 4-5% dry HCl 4 hrs. gave 73.5% of labeled novocaine (III), m. 90-1°. III heated with Et₃NCH₂CH₂OH in the presence of Et₃NCH₂CH₂ONa catalyst in vacuo to 80-5° yielded 42.5% of labeled Novocaine (HCl salt, m. 156°). Heating PhC¹⁴OCl with arginine Me ether in C₆H₆ 6 hrs. at reflux gave labeled cocaine, isolated as HCl salt, m. 192°. Also in *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 25, 1529-32(1955)(Engl. translation). G. M. Kosolapoff

②

MA
MAY

Markowa, Yu. U.

V. Synthesis of mercapto amino compounds. I. Synthesis of 11-amino-10-hydroxyundecanoic acid and related compounds. Yu. V. Markova, K. K. Kuzmina, and M. N. Shchukina (S. Ordzhonikidze All Union Chem. Pharm. Res. Inst., Moscow). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 27, 1870-8 (1957).—Oxidation of 24.8 g. Me 10-undecanoate in CHCl_3 with BzO_2H overnight at 0° gave 67.9% Me 10,11-epoxyundecanoate (I), bp $168-74^\circ$. Similarly, 1-benzoyl-1-decene gave 76.7% corresponding oxide, m. 37° , bp $225-31^\circ$. This with $\text{Et}_3\text{O}-\text{HCl}$ in 3 hrs. gave 1-chloro-2-hydroxy-10-benzoyldecane, m. $83-4^\circ$. Similarly, I gave 100% Me 11-chloro-10-hydroxyundecanoate, bp $200-2^\circ$, m. $38-41^\circ$, whose free acid in 1 day in 26% NH_4OH gave 60% 11-amino-10-hydroxyundecanoic acid, m. $190-200^\circ$; HCl salt, m. $127-8^\circ$; HBr salt, m. $119-21^\circ$. Heating 1-benzoyl-1-decene oxide with 33% NH_4OH in an ampul 8 hrs. at 160° gave a little bis(10-benzoyl-2-hydroxydecyl)amine, m. $118-18^\circ$. Heating 1-chloro-2-hydroxy-10-benzoyldecane with 33% NH_4OH as above gave a low yield of the above secondary amine, but similar reaction with 18% alc. MeNH_2 gave a little 1-methyl-amino-2-hydroxy-10-benzoyldecane, m. $78-80.5^\circ$. II. Synthesis of 11-amino-10-mercaptoundecanoic acid and related compounds. *Ibid.* 1274-6.—Heating 11-amino-10-hydroxyundecanoic acid HCl salt (10 g.) and 30 ml. SOCl_2 , finally nt. $60-60^\circ$, gave 80% 11-amino-10-chloroundecanoyl chloride HCl salt, decomp. $117.5-19.5^\circ$, which refluxed in abs. EtOH 8 hrs. gave 63% Et 11-amino-10-chloroundecanoate HCl salt, m. $133-5^\circ$ (EtOH). This (2 g.) in 15 ml. H_2O

Markova, N.V. Kazmina, K.K. and
 was treated with 0.5 g. CS₂ and 2.5 ml. 22% NaOH, yielding
 18% 2-mercapto-5-(8-carboxyoctyl)thiazoline (I), m. 55.5-
 57.5° (aq. EtOH). Similarly was prepd. the 8-carboxyoctyl
 analog, m. 139-41°, which required merely the use of a
 larger amt. of 22% NaOH. I (3 g.) and 50 ml. concd. HCl
 in a sealed tube 5 hrs. at 150° gave 80% 11-amino-10-mer-
 caplundecanoic acid HCl salt, m. 139-42° (EtOH). Shaking
 2.14 g. Me 10-undecenoate oxide with 1.54 g. HSCH₂-
 CH₂NH₂ in H₂O 60 hrs. gave 10% MeO₂C(CH₂)₉CH(OH)-
 CH₂SCH₂CH₂NHCH₂CH(OH)(CH₂)₉CO₂Me, m. 68-73°.
 Similar reaction using 10-benzoyl-1-deceno oxide gave a low
 yield of $Be(CH_2)_9CH(OH)CH_2SCH_2CH_2NHCH_2CH(OH)-$
 $(CH_2)_9Be$, m. 92-4° (EtOH). O. M. Kozolapoff

DM

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MARKOVA, Yu. V.

MARKOVA, Yu. V.; KUZ'MINA, K. K.; SHCHUKINA, M. N.

Synthesis of mercapto amino compounds. Part 2: Synthesis of
11-amino-10-mercapto hendecanoic acid and related compounds.
Zhur.ob.khim. 27 no.5:1274-1276 My '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy
institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(Hendecanoic acid) (Mercapto compounds)

AUTHORS: Markova, Yu. V., Zenkova, L. N., SOV/79-28-7-18/64
Shchukina, N. M.

TITLE: The Synthesis of Mercapto Amino Compounds (Sintez merkaptamino-soyedineniy) III. The Synthesis of 3-Mercapto-4-Amino-2-Methylbutane and of 5-Amino-1-Mercapto Pentane (III. Sintez 3-merkaptot-4-amino-2-metilbutana i 5-amino-1-merkaptopentana)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol 28, Nr 7, pp 1811 - 1815 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The homologs of β -mercapto ethylamine of the type $R-CH(SH)-CH_2$ have hitherto been little described. For this reason it was of interest to the authors to investigate the influence exerted by the length and the character of the alkyl chain as well as the positions of the functional groups, and to synthesize a number of these compounds. They synthesized for the first time the chlorine hydrate of 3-mercapto-4-amino-2-methylbutane, the chlorine hydrate of 5-amino-1-mercapto pentane and its acetyl derivative (see schemes 1 and 2). Already after this work had been completed a paper was published (Ref 3) by Langendorf in which the problems of interest to the authors of the present

Card 1/3

The Synthesis of Mercapto Amino Compounds. III. The SOV/79-28-7-18/64
Synthesis of 3-Mercapto-4-Amino-2-Methylbutane and of 5-Amino-1-Mercapto
Pentane

paper were explained to some extent. In the present paper it was shown that in the hydrolysis of N-benzoyl-5-amino-1-mercapto pentane with hydrochloric acid a partial oxidation of this compound into the corresponding disulfide takes place beside the formation of the chlorine hydrate of 5-amino-1-mercapto pentane. As final product of the oxidation hydrolysis of the chlorine hydrate of N-benzoyl-5-amino-1-isothiuronium pentane the dichlorine hydrate of 5-amino-1-isothiuronium pentane was obtained which did not further hydrolyze when heated with alkali liquor. In the oxidation of N-benzoyl-5-amino-1-mercapto pentane with an iodine alcohol solution a bis(N-benzoyl-5-aminopentyl)-disulfide was obtained. A convenient synthesis of N-benzoyl-5-amino-1-chloro pentane (in a yield of 63%) was elaborated. There are 10 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

Card 2/3

The Synthesis of Mercapto Amino Compounds. III. The SOV/79-28-7-18/64
Synthesis of 3-Mercapto-4-Amino-2-Methylbutane and of 5-Amino-1-Mercapto
Pentane

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy
institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze (All-Union Institute of
Scientific Chemical and Pharmaceutical Research imeni S
Ordzhonikidze)

SUBMITTED: June 27, 1957

1. Butanethiols--Synthesis 2. Pentanethiols--Synthesis

Card 3/3

MARKOVA, Yu.V.; ZHUKOVA, T.P.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.

Synthesis of S^{35} -carbon disulfide. *Khim. i med.* no.11:26-29
'59. (MIRA 13:6)
(CARBON DISULPHIDE)

MARKOVA, Yu.V.; ZHENKOVA, L.N.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.

Synthesis of S^{35} -thiamine. Khim. i med. no.11:29-34 '59.
(MIRA 13:6)

(THIAMINE)

MARKOVA, Yu.V.; KUZ'MINA, K.K.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.

Synthesis of S^{35} -merkamin. Khim. i med. no. 11:39-42 '99.

(MIRA 13:6)

(ETHANETHIOL)

MAKOVA, Yu.V.; ZENKOVA, L.N.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.

New method for the synthesis of C^{14} -paraaminobenzoic acid and
obtaining C^{14} -anesthesin, novocaine, and cocaine. Khim. i med.
no. 11:53-59 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(BENZOIC ACID) (ANESTHETICS)

MARKOVA, Yu.V.; ZENKOVA, L.N.; SECHUKINA, M.N.

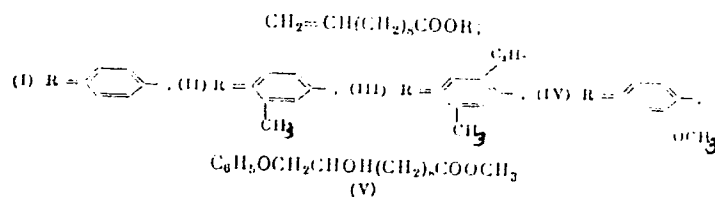
Synthesis of barbiturates labeled with C^{14} and S^{35} . Khim. i med.
no.11:60-68 '59. (MIRA 13:6)

(BARBITURATES)

5.3400

703
SOV 71-00-0-100

AUTHOR: Markova, Ya. V., Kuz'mina, K. K.
 TITLE: Synthesis of Esters of 9-Hendecenoic Acid and Some of Its Derivatives
 PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol 30, No 3, pp 1037-1039 (USSR)
 ABSTRACT: A series of esters was prepared by condensation of 9-hendecenoic acid with corresponding substituted phenols.



Card 1/2

(I) is formed at room temperature, (II) and (IV) at

Synthesis of Esters of 9-Hendecenoic
Acid and Some of Its Derivatives

78306

SOV/78-36-3-11/11

at 160°, and (III) at 200°. The following data are given: (II) 60% , bp 175° (0.3 mm), n_D^{20} 1.4602, d_4^{20} 0.9713; (III) 50% , bp 208-210° (3 mm), n_D^{20} 1.4885, n_D^{20} 0.9473; (IV) 55% , bp 187-188° (4.5 mm). It was found that on condensation of 9-hendecenoic acid with phenol and PCl_5 , ester as well as lactone is formed. The methyl ester of 11-phenoxy-10-hydroxyhendecanoic acid was also obtained. There are 5 references, 2 Swiss, 1 German, 2 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: S. Ordzhonikidze All Union Scientific-Research Institute of Pharmaceutical Chemistry (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze)

SUBMITTED: December 26, 1958

Card 2/2

5.3610

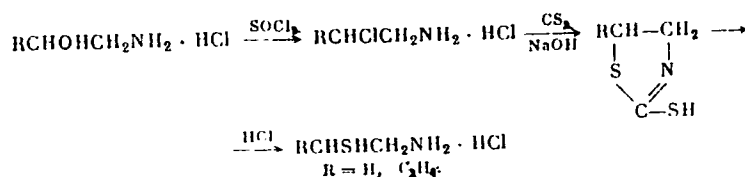
78507
SOV/79-50-5-61/69

AUTHORS: Markova, Yu. V., Kuz'mina, K. K., Shchukina, M. N.

TITLE: Synthesis of Mercaptoamino Compounds. IV. Synthesis of β -Mercaptoethylamine and 1-Amino-2-mercaptobutane

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol 30, Nr 3, pp 1039-1043 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This paper describes synthesis of β -mercaptoethylamine and 1-amino-2-mercaptobutane according to the scheme used previously for synthesis of β -mercapto-4-amino-2-methylbutane (Yu. V. Markova, L. N. Zenkova, M. N. Shchukina, ZhOKh, 28, 1811 (1958)):



Card 1/2

Synthesis of Mercaptoamino Compounds. IV

78307

SOV/79-30-3-61/69

β -Mercaptoethylamine hydrochloride (I) was obtained (42%, based on the initial ethylamine) as follows: a mixture of 2-mercaptothiazoline and HCl (20% solution) was boiled for 50 hours on an oil bath; the mixture was evaporated under vacuum and dissolved in absolute alcohol; the alcoholic solution, to which charcoal had been added, was warmed and filtered; absolute ether was added to the filtrate and left to stand for 24 hr.

The precipitate was removed by filtration. I has mp 67-69°; 2-mercapto-1-aminobutane hydrochloride (II) was obtained (50%) by the same method as I; it has mp 134-138°.

There are 10 references, 1 U.S., 5 German, 2 Swiss, 2 Soviet. The U.S. reference is: R. H. Haal, F. Wright, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 73, 2215 (1951).

ASSOCIATION:

S. Ordzhonikidze All-Union Chemical-Pharmaceutical Scientific Research Institute (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze)

SUBMITTED:

December 27, 1958

Card 2/2

KUZ'MINA, K.K.; OSTROUMOVA, N.G.; MARKOVA, Yu.V.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.

Thiazoline and thiazolidine series. Part 1: Alkylation
of 2-aminothiazoline. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.10:3215-3219
0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-
farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(Thiazoline) (Alkylation)

KUZ'MINA, K.K.; OSTROUMOVA, N.G.; MARKOVA, Yu.V.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.

Thiazoline and thiazolidine series. Part 2: Acylation
of 2-aminothiazoline and the reduction of acyl derivatives.
Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.10:3390-3393 0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-
farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(Thiazoline) (Acylation)

KUZ'MINA, K.K.; OSTROUMOVA, N.G.; MAIEOVA, Yu.V.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.

Thiazoline and thiazolidine series. Part 3: Synthesis of
3-alkyl-2-thiazolidones. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no. 3:987-988
Mr '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskii
institut imeni S.Grdzhonikidze.

MARKOVA, Yu.V.; KUZ'MINA, K.K.; PERESLENI, Ye.M.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.

Thiazoline and thiazolidine series. Part 5: Synthesis of
2-imino-3-phenacylthiazolidines and their conversion to imidazo
(2,1-b)thiazolidines. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.8:1475-1479 Ag '66.
(MJRA 18:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevti-
cheskiy institut imeni Ordzhonikidze.

19 1
METYŠ, R; MARKOVÁ, Z.

Czechoslovakia

Internal Medicine and X-Ray Chair of the Institute
for Pre-School Physicians -- Prague (Interní a
rentgenologická katedra Ústavu pro doškolení
lékařů -- Praha); Director: O. ŠMAHEL, Docent
Dr. Sc., and J. SLANINA, Dr; Research Institute
of Experimental Therapy -- Prague (Výzkumný ústav
experimentální terapie -- Praha); Director:
O. ŠMAHEL, Docent Dr. Sc. - (for all)

Prague, Rozhledy v tuberkulóze, No 10, 1962, pp 723-
726

"Carcinoma Arising from Lung Scars."

SCHUCK, O.; CHOLINSKY, K.; MARKOVA, Z.; Laboratorni spoluprace: ZLOCHOVA, A.;
ZELENKOVA, I.; BAMBASOVA, Z.

Excretion of osmotically active cells in the course of maximum
water diuresis in man. Cas. lek. cesk. 103 no.46:1265-1270
13 N '64.

1. Vyzkumny ustav experimentalni terapie v Praze, (reditel prof.
dr. O. Smahel, DrSc.) a Interni katedra Ustavu pro doskolovani
lekaru v Praze (vedouci prof. dr. O. Smahel, DrSc.).

SCHUCK, O.; CHOLINSKY, K.; MARKOVA, Z.; STRIBRNA, J.

The effect of aminophylline on the renal elimination of water
and of osmotically active substances during water diuresis.
Cas. lek. cesk. 104 no.30:805-808 23 J1 '65.

1. Vyzkumny ustav experimentalni terapie a interni katedra
Ustavu pro doskolovani lekaru v Praze (reditel prof. dr.
O. Smahel, DrSc.).

STRIBRNA, J.; SCHUCK, O.; CHOLINSKY, K.; MARKOVA, Z.; ROSOL, Z.

The effect of polythiazide on the renal elimination of water
and on osmotically active substances during water diuresis.
Cas. lek. cesk. 104 no.30:809-812 23 J1 '65.

1. Vyzkumny ustav experimentalni terapie a interni katedra
Ustavu pro doskolovani lekaru v Praze (reditel prof. dr.
O. Smahel, DrSc.) a Ustav klinicke fyziologie lekarske
fakulty hygienicke Karlovy University v Praze (reditel
prof. dr. J. Skladal).

MARKOVA, Z. A.

AUTHOR: Markova, Z. A.

51-6-19/26

TITLE: Application of the Infrared Spectroscopy to the Study of Adsorption of Certain Olefines on Aluminium Silicate Catalyst. (Primeneniye infrakrasnoy spektroskopii k izucheniyu adsorbtsii nekotorykh olefinov na alyumosilikatnom katalizatore.)

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1957, Vol.II, Nr.6, pp. 814-816. (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This paper is part of the work on polymerisation of isobutylene using aluminium silicate catalyst. The author used the apparatus shown in Fig.1. The sample studied (marked 1 in Fig.1) was in the form of a layer of powdered aluminium silicate on a mica plate. The sample was hung on a quartz spring 2 and could be raised to the level of windows 3 or lowered into a furnace 4. An infrared spectrograph was placed at one of the windows. Transmission of a cleaned sample and a sample with olefine molecules adsorbed on it was measured. These measurements were made in the 3μ

Card 1/2

01-6-19/26

Application of the Infrared Spectroscopy to the Study of Adsorption of Certain Olefines on Aluminium Silicate Catalyst.

region. Samples were cleaned by heating in vacuo for 8-10 hours at 250 - 300°C. An olefine whose adsorption was studied was admitted into the vessel at room temperature; fall of pressure in the vessel and appearance of an absorption band at 2950 cm⁻¹ (for isobutylene) indicated that isobutylene was polymerised but ethylene was not. From the absorption spectra of these two olefines certain conclusions could be made about the interaction of these olefines with the catalyst surface. It is concluded that activation of the isobutylene molecules was due to the interaction of its —CH₃ and =CH₂ groups with the catalyst surface. There are 3 figures and 2 references, both of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: December 29, 1956.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.
Card 2/2

5(4)

AUTHORS:

SOV/20-121-4-1-12
Roginskiy, S. Z. Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences
USSR, Yanovskiy, M. I., Shabrova, G. L., Vinogradov, A. M.,
Kadenatsi, B. M., Markova, Z. A.

TITLE:

A Catalytic Synthesis of Unsaturated Hydrocarbons of the Series
 C_4 , Labelled by the Radioactive Carbon C^{14} , With the Use of
Vapor Phase Distributive X-Ray Chromatography (Kataliticheskiy
sintez nepredel'nykh uglevodorodov ryada C_4 mechenykh
radiouglerodom C^{14} , s ispol'zovaniyem parofaznoy raspredelitel'-
noy radiokhromatografii)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 121, Nr 4, pp 674-677
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This paper reports on the results of the production of labelled
unsaturated hydrocarbons on the basis of ethyl alcohol
labelled by C^{14} . It is a peculiarity of this method that
all the labelled molecules are produced simultaneously by
the same catalytic process which develops under the influence
of S. V. Lebedev's catalyst for the synthesis of divinyl.

Card 1/4

SOV/26-121-4 2/54

A Catalytic Synthesis of Unsaturated Hydrocarbons of the Series C_4 Labelled by the Radioactive Carbon C^{14} , With the Use of Vapor Phase Distribution and X-Ray Chromatography

This paper discusses a special case of the general principle of the synthesis of labelled molecules. This principle consists of the carrying out of a group synthesis (which gives a mixture of some substances with an unusual isotopic composition) and of the subsequent application of physical and chemical separation methods. Especially interesting is the separation of the labelled hydrocarbons of the C_4 series with various degrees of saturation and with various structural isomeric shapes. Such hydrocarbons are butadiene (divinyl), α -butylene, β -butylene (cis-variant), β -butylene (trans-variant). The catalytic synthesis was carried out by means of S. V. Lebedev's catalyst at 390° . A labelled ethyl alcohol $C^{14}H_3C^{14}H_2OH$ with the specific radioactivity 0.724 Ci/mole was used for the synthesis. The chromatographic separation of the marked gaseous labelled products is then discussed. A figure shows a typical chromatogram of the mixture of the gaseous radioactive products of the synthesis of divinyl from

Card 2/4

SOV/20-121-4 11/51

A Catalytic Synthesis of Unsaturated Hydrocarbons of the Series C_4 Labelled by the Radioactive Carbon C^{14} , With the Use of Vapor Phase Distributive X-Ray Chromatography

the labelled alcohol ($C_2^{14}H_5OH$). According to this chromatogram, the main gaseous product is divinyl (91,3 %). The percentage of butylene is not higher than 4.7 %. The composition of the products may be changed by a heat treatment of the catalyst. The specific activities of the hydrocarbons have approximately the same values. In order to identify the individual fractions, their infrared absorption spectra were taken; they are shown by a figure. The combination of chromatography with rectification, extraction and with a counter-flow distribution is very promising. These methods are very productive and may be used for the preliminary group separation of a mixture into some fractions with a subsequent extraction of the individual components. The catalytic experiment takes 1 hour and the chromatographic separation 2 - 2,5 hours. There are 4 figures and 2 references 7 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/4

SOV/20-121-4-23/54
A Catalytic Synthesis of Unsaturated Hydrocarbons of the Series C_4 Labelled
by the Radioactive Carbon C^{14} , With the Use of Vapor Phase Distributive
X-Ray Chromatography

ASSOCIATION: Institute fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Physical Chemistry, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 16, 1958

Card 4/4

S/076/61/035/004/007/018
B106/B201

AUTHORS: Markova, Z.A., and Andrianova, T.I.

TITLE: Structure of an aluminosilicate catalyst

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 35, no. 4, 1961, 809 - 811

TEXT: The authors of the present paper used infrared absorption spectra to clarify the problem as to whether a synthetically produced aluminosilicate catalyst represents a mechanical mixture of aqueous oxides Al_2O_3 and SiO_2 , or whether the technique of its preparation may lead to the formation of a new structure with polymorphous replacement of a determined number of Si^{4+} ions by Al^{3+} ions. Synthetically prepared aluminosilicate and the respective initial products were examined for this purpose. SiO_2 gel was prepared from a 15% solution of Na_2SiO_3 by precipitation with 10% hydrochloric acid; Al_2O_3 gel was obtained from a 15% solution of $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ by precipitation with 10% ammonia solution. The gels were care-
Card 1/4

Structure of an aluminosilicate ...

S/076/61/035/004/007/118
B106/B201

fully washed and then divided into two parts. One part was dried, annealed at 500°C, and analyzed, as well as used for producing a mechanical mixture of the two oxides. The second part of gels was, after washing, mixed at determined ratios, and then annealed at 500°C. Aluminosilicate specimens with 10, 20, 30, and 50 percents by weight of Al_2O_3 were obtained in this manner. An MKC-12 (IKS-12) infrared spectrograph was used for the measurements. Results obtained: All of the four examined aluminosilicate specimens gave similar spectrograms. The spectrum of the mechanical mixture of Al_2O_3 and SiO_2 was composed additively of the spectra of the two oxides. The spectrum of aluminosilicates, by contrast, was not composed additively of the spectra of SiO_2 and Al_2O_3 . The aluminosilicate produced is therefore no mechanical mixture of the two oxides. The spectrograms obtained were also compared with the spectrograms of natural silicates. The aluminosilicate catalyst produced by the authors could thus be shown to have a structure resembling that of montmorillonite: a certain number of Si^{4+} ions is isomorphically replaced by Al^{3+} ions, and,

Card 2/4

S/076/61/035/004/007/018
B106/B201

Structure of an aluminosilicate ...

at the same time, a small number of Al^{3+} ions appears in AlO_6 octahedrons. As was expected, the spectrum of the mechanical mixture of SiO_2 and Al_2O_3 presented a great similarity with the spectrum of caolinite, which, however, due to the crystalline nature of caolinite, exhibits a fine structure, while the spectrum of the mechanical SiO_2 and Al_2O_3 mixture is blurred. The method used in the present investigation is of great interest for the study of technical aluminosilicate catalysts. S.Z. Roginskiy, Corresponding Member of the AS USSR, is thanked for interest displayed. There are 3 figures and 9 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet-bloc. The three most recent references to English language publications read as follows: Thomas J. Gray, J. Phys. Chem., 61, 1341, 1957; W. D. Keller, J. H. Spotts, D. Z. Biggs, Analit. Chem., 24, 1253, 1952; J. M. Hunt, D. S. Turner, Analit. Chem., 25, 1169, 1953.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR Institut fizicheskoy khimii
(Academy of Sciences USSR Institute of Physical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: July 16, 1959
Card 3/4

Structure of an aluminosilicate ...

Fig. 1: Comparison of the spectrum of aluminosilicate with the spectrum of a mechanical mixture:

- 1) spectrum of Al_2O_3 gel (layer thickness of specimen: $0,20 \text{ mg/cm}^2$);
- 2) spectrum of SiO_2 gel ($0,20 \text{ mg/cm}^2$);
- 3) spectrum of mechanical mixture $0,20 \text{ mg/cm}^2 \text{ SiO}_2 + 0,20 \text{ mg/cm}^2 \text{ Al}_2\text{O}_3$;
- 4) aluminosilicate spectrum with 50% Al_2O_3 content. a) % passage.

S/076/61/035/004/007/018
B106/B201

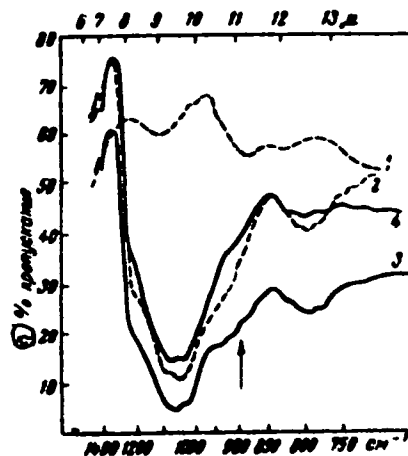


FIG. 1

Card 4/4

BRESLER, V.Ye.; MARKOVA, Z.A.

Use of cis-1,4 butadiene rubber for tread rubbers. Kauch. i rez.
22 no.9:47-49 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Leningradskiy shinnyy zavod.

KRYLOV, O. V.; KUSHNEREV, M. Ya.; KULINA, Ye. A.; MARKOVA, Z. A. 3

"Elementary mechanism of heterogeneous catalytic polymerization of ethylene oxide."

report submitted to 3rd Intl Cong on Catalysis, Amsterdam, 20-25 Jul 64.

L 8855-65 ENG(j)/DWT(m)/EPT(c)/KPF(n)-2/EJP(j)/T/EWA(h)/EWA(1) Pc-1/Pr-1/
Psb/Pt-1 ESD(t)/ESD/ESD(es)/RAEM(a)/AS(mp)-2/SSD/APGC(b)/AFWT CG/TM
ACCESSION NR: AP4009157 S/0190/64/006/001/0131/0134

AUTHORS: Markova, Z. A.; Yershov, B. G.; Bakh, N. A.

TITLE: Structural change of polyethylene after radiation and heat treatment

SOURCE: Vyssokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 6, no. 1, 1964, 131-134

TOPIC TAGS: polyethylene, irradiation, infrared spectroscopy, aromatic compound, conjugate bond

ABSTRACT: The structural changes in polyethylene subjected to gamma, n-irradiation under vacuum followed by 2-hour oxidation in air at 265C and pyrolysis under vacuum at 320 to 820C have been investigated with infrared spectroscopy. IR absorption spectra were recorded and analyzed during the various steps of radiation and heat treatment described above. A new, possibly three-dimensional, structure was observed to form in polyethylene as a result of such heat treatment, represented on carbonyl and aromatic compound bases with large coupling bonds C = C and C = O. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrokhimii AN SSSR (Electrochemical Institute AN SSSR)

Card 1/2

L 8855-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4009157

SUBMITTED: 07Sep62

SUB CODE: 00, NP

NO REF SOV: 003

0
ENCL: 00

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

KRYLOV, O.V.; MARKOVA, Z.A.; TRET'YAKOV, I.I.; FOKINA, Ye.A.

Mechanism of adsorption and isotope exchange of CO_2 on MgO
and $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$. Kin. i kat. 6 no.1:128-136 Ja-F '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

RUFIN, Yu.N.; MERKOVA, Z.G.

Formation of metallic nickel in the thermal decomposition of nickel carbonate. Kin. i kat. 6 no.4:731-732 Ji-Ag 165. 1984 18:3

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

L 61052-65 EWT(m)/KPF(c)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pp-4 RM
 ACCESSION NR: AP5016500 UR/0190/65/007/006/0984/0991
 66.095.264-678.55

AUTHORS: Krylov, O. V.; Kushnerev, M. Ya.; Markova, Z. A.; Fokina, Ye. A.

TITLE: Mechanism of the heterogeneous catalytic polymerization of ethylene oxide

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 6, 1965, 984-991

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, resin, ethylene oxide, heterogeneous catalysis, reaction mechanism

ABSTRACT: The investigation was carried out with the view of establishing criteria for the selection of ethylene oxide polymerization catalysts. The work is an extension of the work of O. V. Krylov, Ye. A. Fokina (Sb. Kataliticheskiye reaktsii v zhidkoy faze, Izd. AN. KazSSR, Alma-Ata, 1963, str. 389). Experiments were performed at 25°C. The experimental results are summarized in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure. A reaction mechanism for the reaction is proposed. Orig. art. has: 4 graphs, 1 equation, and 3 illustrations.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki, AN SSSR (Institute for Chemical Physics, AN SSSR)

Card 1/3

L. 61052-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016500

SUBMITTED: 26Jun64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: 00,00

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 006

Card: 2/3

1. 61052-654

ACCESSION NR: AP5016500

ENCLOSURE: 01

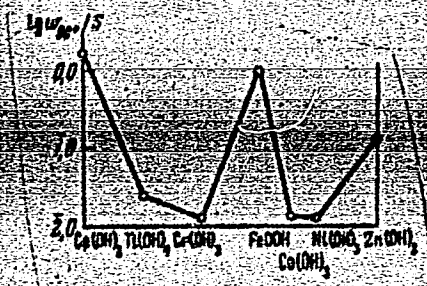


Fig. 1. Change in the specific catalytic activity of IV period metal hydroxides

Card

5/5

10

CA MARKOVA, Z-D

The reaction of some anils with maleic anhydride. H 1
Ardashov and Z. D. Markova. J Gen Chem U.S.S.R. 21.
1045-7(1951) (Engl translation) Sov. C.A. 46, 5455g
H H

MARICOVA, Z. G.

Utilization of waste products from...
 G. Maricova and A. V. Krasova (Vostok, 1966, No. 5, 24)
 The MeOH fraction of the hydrolytic and...
 (1966) — The MeOH fraction of the hydrolytic and...
 alcohol plants, consists of 80% MeOH, and left to settle. The...
 20-25%, neutralized with NaOH, and the purified...
 ing oils and sediment are removed, and the purified...
 is introduced at the middle of a fractionation column.
 Ether-aldehyde fraction (I) is collected at the top, middle...
 boiling MeOH airtight, are led off in vapor phase from the...
 middle of the column. After cooling, benzene separates...
 and MeOH is collected in a dephlegmator. I is composed of...
 25-45% aldehydes, 35-50% MeOH, and 4-6% benzene.
 Its utilization has been limited owing to high toxicity, but...
 it can serve as a source for MeCHO resins, MeOH, and a...
 solvent. T. Jurcek

MARKOVA, Z.G.; KRASILOVA, A.V.

Anticorrosive protection of equipment. Gidroliz. i lesokhin.
prom. 9 no.8:26 '56. (MLBA 10:2)

1. Vetluzhskiy lesokhimicheskiy kombinat.
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

MARKOVA, Z.G.

~~Improving~~ the production of antioxidants. Gidroliz. i lesokhin.
prom. 10 no.2:21-22 '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Vetlushskiy lesokhimicheskiy kombinat.
(Antioxidants) (Wood tar)

MARKOVA, Z. S.

"Microflora of cold-water ret ing of flax," Mikrobiologiya, 7 No 1, p 38, 1936.

MARKOVA, Z. S.

"Granulobacter pectinovorum and the microorganisms that decompose the layers of volatile fatty acids," Tr. Vses. Inst. Mikrobiol. / Transactions of All-Union Institute of Microbiology, 7, No 1, p 75, 1936.

MARKOVA, Z. S. and KRUTIKOVA, L. I.

"A new causal agent of pectin fermentation," Mikrobiologiya, 7. 1, P 80, 1936.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

1ST AND 4TH ORDERS

25

CA

A new agent for anaerobic cold-water retting of flax
 A. C. Markova. *Microbiology* (U. S. S. R. 6, 464-70
 (in English, 470) (1940). - *B. felovensis* (II) is active in early
 retting at 10-20°. From later rettings, at 10-15°, *Chro-
 tridium* (II) was isolated as the retting agent. It differs
 from I and *Granulobacter peritoxicum* in that it has a lower
 temp. optimum. The use of II as a starter in cold-water
 retting accelerates the process up to 75% but does not im-
 prove the quality of the long fiber. T. Laanes

A. U. Inst. Agricul. Microbiol., Leningrad

ADD SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SOURCE

051181 Oct 09 1941

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1st AND 2ND COPIES

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CL

The role of *Bacillus felsineus* and *Granulobacter pectinovorum* in anaerobic flax retting. I. Z. S. Markova. *Microbiology* (U. S. S. R.) 9, 824-82 (in English, 827) (1940); cf. C. A. 35, 42124. — *B. felsineus* is widely distributed on Russian flax. During heat-retting of flax it is present in large nos., increasing during the process and slightly decreasing toward the end. It is concluded that in heat-retting *B. felsineus* is the main agent, while *Granulobacter* has a significance only in the initial stage of retting. II. A. L. Bychkovskaya. *Ibid.* 834-44 (in English, 844). — Examin. of 35 *Granulobacter pectinovorum* strains shows that, in contrast to *B. felsineus*, all of them require neutralizers (chalk) to ret flax. T. L.

ASS-52.6 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM HOWARD

221111 ONE ONLY 45

1. MARKOVA, Z.S.
2. USSR (600)
7. "The Effect of Saccharomyces ellipsoideus upon the Growth and Activity of Clostridium felsineum", Trudy Vsesoyuzn. Nauch.-Issled. In-ta S.-Kh. Mikrobiologii (Works of the All-Union Science-Research Institute of Agricultural Microbiology), Vol 11, No 2, 1951, pp 12-19.
9. Mikrobiologiya, Vol XXI, Issue 1, Moscow, Jan-Feb 1952, pp 121-132.
Unclassified.

1. MARKOVA, Z.S.
2. USSR (600)
7. "Working Out a Method of Introducing Yeasts in the Utilization of Clostridium felsineum as a Ferment for Improving the Retting of Flax", Trudy Vsesoyuzn. Nauch.-Issled. In-ta S.-Kh. Mikrobiologii (Works of the All-Union Science-Research Institute of Agricultural Microbiology), Vol 11, No 2, 1951, pp 20-26.

9. Mikrobiologiya, Vol XXI, Issuel, Moscow, Jan-Feb 1952, pp 121-132.
Unclassified.

MARKOVA, Z. S.

"New Pectin-Decomposing Microorganisms in the Cold-Water Retting of Flax".
Tr Vses N-I In-ta S-kh Mikrobiologii, No. 12, 2 pp 74-79, 1953.

New pectin-decomposing microorganisms (*Clostridium pskovianum*, etc.), which have an optimum temperature of action at 25°, were isolated in the cold-water retting of flax. They are encountered in huge numbers on retted stalks of flax, and apparently play an important role in the decomposition of pectin in later rettings. They are moresensitive to an acid reaction of the medium than pectin-decomposing microorganism with higher optimum temperatures. It is therefore recommended to use neutralizing substances in later (September) rettings. Utilization of bicarbonate of soda in laboratory conditions of 10-15° speeds up the process of rettings by 59 - 65%. In industrial conditions the soda can be replaced with ash. (RZhBiol, No. 10, 1955)

SO: Sum No 884, 9 Apr 1956

SELIBER, G.L., professor; KATANSKAYA, G.A.; MAKAROVA, M.M.; LAZAREVA, N.M.;
NORKINA, S.P.; SHKLYAR, M.S.; MARKOVA, Z.S.

The section "Bacteria" in the book by N.M. Verzilin "Principles of the
methods of teaching botany". Reviewed by G.L. Seliber and others.
Est. v shkole no. 4: 89-91 J1-Ag '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1. Yestestvenno-nauchnyy institut imeni P.F. Lsgafts (for Seliber,
Katanskaya). 2. Institut sel'skokhozyaystvennoy mikrobiologii Vsesoyuznoy
akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I. Lenina (for Makareva,
Lazareva, Norkina, Shklyar, Markova.
(Bacteria) (Verzilin, N.M.)

USSR / Microbiology. General Problems. Method and F-1
Technique of Investigation.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., 1958, No 17, 76584.

Author : Markova, Z. S.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Selection of a Nutritive Medium for Cultivation
of Clostridium Felsineum in Reactors.

Orig Pub: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. po c.-kh. mikrobiol.,
1957, No 3, 30-33.

Abstract: For the mass extraction of a culture of Cl. felsi-
neum with a high content of spores, a synthetic
medium is recommended which contains technical
grade lactose, peptone, mineral salts and a support-
ing substance that pierces the whole mass of the
medium. With the presence of the supporting sub-
stance - such as filtered papered, glass vat,

Card 1/2

DUDAREV, Ye.I.; MARKOVA, Z.S.

Large-scale laboratory experiments in the retting of the flax
bast fiber with a bacterial starter. Trudy Vses. inst. sel'khoz.
mikrobiol. no.14:296-302 '58. (MIRA 15:4)
(Flax) (Retting)

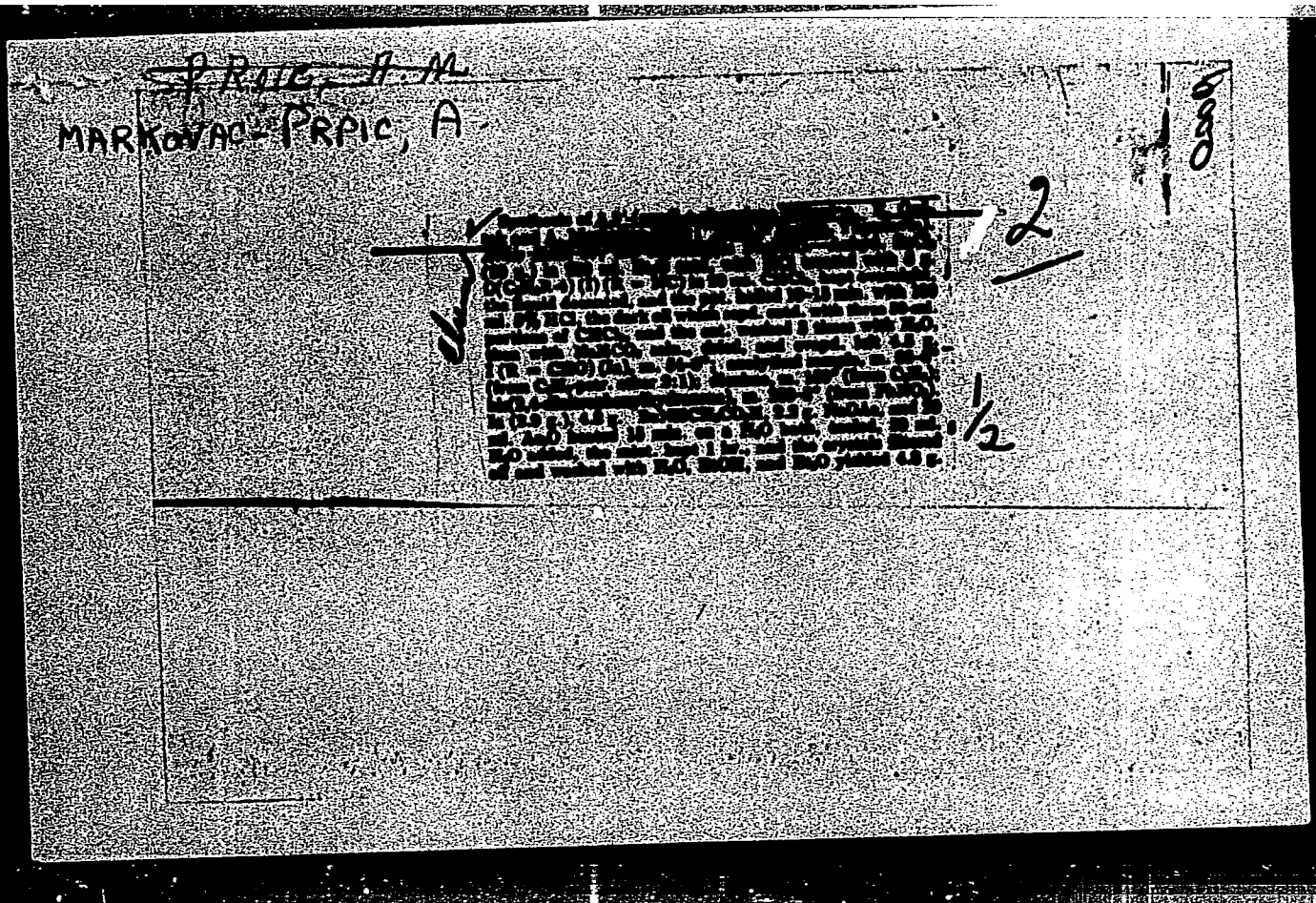
MARKOVA, Z.S.; KRONGAUZ, Ye.A.; SHMYREVA, T.V.; GANDMAN, M.G.;
BUDNITSKAYA, Z.S.

Non-germinating properties of the spores in a Bac. megatherium
var. phosphaticum culture. Mikrobiologiya 31 no.1:103-110
Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Moskovskogo otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta sel'skokhozyaystvennoy mikrobiologii.
(BACILLUS MEGATHERIUM)

MARKOVAC, PRPIC, A.

✓ Synthesis of bis(β -chloroethyl)amides and bis(phenyl)amides of some dicarboxylic acids. D. Plet and A. Markovic, *Prep. J. "Prlaz"*, Zagreb, Yugoslavia, *Arhiv hem. 26*, 280-29 (1964) (in English). — Diethylenimine (0.9 g.) (I) in 10 ml. CHCl_3 was added during 0.5 hr. with cooling and stirring to a soln. of 1.8 g. $(\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{COCl})_2$ in 15 ml. CHCl_3 , stirred 0.5 hr. more, and the crystals filtered off and washed with 40 ml. CHCl_3 to give 2.7 g. $(\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CONHCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CONHCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO})_2$, m. 222° (decompn.); analytical sample, m. $228-9^\circ$ (decompn.) (from 50% EtOH). Similarly, bis(β -chloroethyl)amides of following acids were prepd. (m.p. and % yield of amides given): dihydromuconic (II), $146-7^\circ$, 97; $(\text{HO}-\text{CC}_6\text{H}_4)_2\text{O}$ (III), $181-2^\circ$, 80; $(p-\text{HO}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4)_2\text{O}$ (IV), $192-2.5^\circ$, 85; all crystals from iso-PrOH. A soln. of 1.8 g. $(\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{COCl})_2$ in 15 ml. EtO was dropped with stirring to a soln. of 0.86 g. I and 2.2 g. EtN in 20 ml. EtO at 0 to -5° , the mlt. stirred an addnl. 45 min. at 0° ; the sepd. EtN.HCl filtered off, washed with 10 ml. EtO; the EtO soln. evapd. *in vacuo* to yield 1.7 g. $(\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CON}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2)_2$, m. 59° (from EtO), polymerizes on standing. By the same procedure bis(phenyl)amides of following acids were prepd. (m.p., solvent for crystals, and % yield of amides given): muconic (V), 110° , iso-PrOH, 71; III, 59° , EtO, 59; and IV oil, -87° . For V C_6H_5 was used instead of EtO.



E. Guštok.

crude I (R = CH₃C(CO₂O.CPh₂N) (II), m. 254-5°, analytical sample, m. 255-6° (decompn.) (from C₁₂H₁₄) - II (1.4 g.), refluxed with 0.22 g. NaOH in 15 ml. 70% EtOH, neutralized with 5% HCl, and cooled yielded 1.4 g. I [R = CH₃C(CO₂H)NHMe] (III), m. 243°; analytical sample, m. 250-1° (from H₂O-EtOH 1:3) - II (2 g.) in 150 ml. anhyd. EtOH and 10 ml. concd. H₂SO₄ refluxed 30 min.; 80 ml. EtOH distd. off, the residue poured into 500 ml. H₂O, the mixt. acid. with four 100-ml. portions of EtO, the extra dried and evapor. left 1.4 g. I [R = CH₃C(CO₂H)NHMe] (IV), m. 145-50°; analytical sample, m. 153-45° (from C₁₂H₁₄-EtO) - IV (0.75 g.), 4.65 ml. HI (d. 1.7), and 1 g. red P refluxed 1.5 hrs.; filtered hot, the filtrate evapor. in vacuo, m.p. of 30 cc. H₂O and evapor. in vacuo repeated 3 times, the residue dissolved in 20 ml. EtO, extra m.p. cooled, and the crystals filtered off and washed with H₂O, EtOH, and EtO, gave 0.3 g. I [R = CH₃C(CO₂H)NHMe] (V), did not melt up to 300° and gave a pos. ninhydrin test. V was prepd. also by a similar treatment of II or III with a yield of 88.5% and 84.5% resp. V.HCl, decomp. 300° (from EtOH-EtO, 2:1); di-Bz deriv. of V, m. 329-3° (from EtOH).

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OK

Markovac-Pipic A

Synthesis of β -alathine and analogs. D. Fleš and A. Markovac-Pipic (Phva, Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Arhiv. 12, 217-218 (1959)* (in English). A soln. of 0.6 g. α -ClH₂(CO)₂NCH₂CH₂COCl in 130 ml. C₆H₆ was added dropwise with stirring to a cooled mixt. of 1.22 g. ethylamine (I), 2.88 g. Et₃N, and 50 ml. C₆H₆ during 0.5 hr. Et₃N.HCl filtered off; washed with C₆H₆; the C₆H₆ evapd. *in vacuo* and the residue crystd. from 20 ml. EtOH to give 5.5 g. α -ClH₂(CO)₂NCH₂CH₂COR (Ia) (R = 1-aziridinyl through-out the abstr.), m. 104-5° (from EtOH). Similarly prepd. were: α -C₆H₅(CO)₂NCH₂COR (II), yield, m. 115° (from EtOH); α -C₆H₅(CO)₂NCH(CH₃OMe)COR (III), m. 100-1° (from EtOH). A soln. of 2.5 g. Ia in 150 ml. abs. EtOH was added dropwise with stirring and cooling to 150 ml. abs. EtOH, passing simultaneously dry H₂S through the soln. during 2-4 hrs.; the mixt. kept overnight in an icebox and evapd. *in vacuo*, and the residue suspended in 100 ml. abs. EtOH, oxidized with air, evapd., and crystd. from 60% AcOH to yield 1.5 g. α -C₆H₅(CO)₂NCH₂CH₂CONHCH₂CH₂SH (IV), m. 185-90°; analytical sample, m. 211° (from 50% AcOH). Similarly prepd. were: α -C₆H₅(CO)₂NCH₂CONHCH₂CH₂SH (V) from II, m. 174-5° (from EtOH); α -C₆H₅(CO)₂NCH(CH₃OMe)CONHCH₂CH₂SH (VI) from III, m. 137-8° (from EtOH). V (2.02 g.) was refluxed 1 hr. with 22 ml. 0.5N-NH₄H₂O soln. in abs. EtOH, evapd. *in vacuo*, 10 ml. H₂O added, acidified with AcOH, the sepd. phthaloylhydrazine filtered off and washed with 10 ml. H₂O; the aq. soln. evapd. *in vacuo*; the residue (1.3 g. oil) dissolved in 40 ml. abs. EtOH, and a soln. of 1.1 g. anhyd. (CO₂H)₂ in 40 ml. abs. EtOH added and left 1 hr. to yield the dioxalate of (H₂NCH₂CH₂CONHCH₂CH₂SH), m. 184-5° (from EtOH-H₂O 5:1). Similarly prepd. were: the dioxalate of (H₂NCH₂CH₂CONHCH₂CH₂SH) from IV, m. 91-3° (from EtOH-H₂O 5:1); the dioxalate of [MeOCH₂CH(NH₂)CONHCH₂CH₂SH] from VI, an oil. E. Gustak.

YUGOSLAVIA/Organic Chemistry - Naturally Occuring Substances
and Their Synthetic Analogs

E-3

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4569

Author : Fles, D., Markovac-Prpic, A.

Title : Application of the ~~Armit-Eistert~~ Synthesis to the
Preparation of Dipeptides of Beta Amino Acids.

Orig Pub : Croat. chem. acta, 1956, 28, No 1, 73-76

Abstract : On rearrangement of diazomethyl-N-phthaloylaminoalkyl-
ketones (I) in the presence of esters of alpha amino
acids are formed esters of dipeptides containing resi-
dues of alpha- and beta amino acids:
$$C_6H_4(CO)_2NCHRCOCHN_2 \text{ I} + NH_2CHR'COOR'' \rightarrow C_6H_4(CO)_2-$$

$$NCHRCH_2CONIHR'COOR'' + N_2$$

1.2 g I (R = H), 1.5 ml ethyl
ester of L-alanine and 6 ml dioxane are heated at 60°
and there is added a freshly prepared suspension of Ag₂C

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YUGOSLAVIA/Organic Chemistry - Naturally Occuring Substances
and Their Synthetic Analogs

E-3

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4569

in dioxane, after 10 minutes the filtrate is evaporated. Yield of ethyl ester of N-phthaloyl-beta-alanyl-L-alanine is 53.9%, MP 150-151° (from ethyl acetate + petroleum ether), $[\alpha]_D^{20} -1.5 \pm 0.15^\circ$ (c 10.3; in dioxane) Analogously from I (R = H) and methyl ester of glycine (II) is obtained the methyl ester of N-phthaloyl-beta-alanylglycine, yield 47.8%, MP 162-162.5° (from ethyl acetate); from I (R = H) and ethyl ester of O-methyl-DL-serine (III) was obtained the ethyl ester of N-phthaloyl-beta-alanyl-O-methyl-DL-serine; yield 59.8%, MP 152-153° (from ethyl acetate); from I (R = CH₃) and II was obtained the methyl ester of DL-N-phthaloyl-beta-aminobutyrylglycine, yield 28.5%, mp 119-120° (from benzene-petroleum ether); from I (R = CH₃) and III was obtained DL-N-phthaloyl-beta-amino-butyryl-O-methyl-DL-serine, yield 15.4%, MP 125-126° (from ethyl

Card 2/3

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MARKOVAC - PRPIC, A.

5 The correlation of configuration of optically active meso-pseudoephedrine had alkaline? D. Fici and A. Markovac-Prpic (Pharm. Chem. Works, Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Yugosl. Chem. Acta* 29, 183-7 (1967) (in English). — α -MeCHRCOCi [R = α -C₆H₄(CO)₂N throughout this abstr.] (5 g.) in 20 ml. C₆H₆ added with stirring to 30 ml. C₆H₆ and 7.03 g. AlCl₃ at 70° at such a rate as to maintain const. refluxing, the mixt. refluxed 3 hrs., cooled, and treated with 30 g. ice and 4 ml. concd. HCl, the aq. layer extd. with C₆H₆, the ext. washed with H₂O, followed by NaHCO₃ soln., dried

over MgSO₄, and evapd. in vacuo gave 8.5 g. residue, which crystd. from EtOH yielded 5.4 g. α -PhCOCHRMe (I), m. 81-2° (75% EtOH), $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 165.5° (c 1.44, EtOH); 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone, m. 210-12° (EtOH). Similarly was prepd. L-I, m. 81-2°, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -160.5° (c 2.0, EtOH). D-I (3.5 g.), 7 g. (iso-PrO)₂Al, and 70 ml. abs. iso-PrOH refluxed 5 hrs. with the removal of the theoretical amt. of Me₂CO, the iso-PrOH removed in vacuo, the residue hydrolyzed with 45 g. [CH(OH)CO₂H]₂ in 120 ml. H₂O in the presence of 20 ml. C₆H₆, the aq. layer extd. with C₆H₆, the combined

C₆H₆ solns. dried and evapd. in vacuo, and the residue (8.3 g.) recrystd. from 7 ml. EtOH gave 2.1 g. D-threo-PhCH(OH)-CHRMe (II), m. 150-80° (EtOH), $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -111.3° (c 0.93, C₆H₆). Similarly was prepd. L-II, m. 156-7°, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 108° (c 1.22, C₆H₆). A mixt. of L-II and D-II m. 130-2°. D-II (1.44 g.) refluxed 2 hrs. with 14 ml. EtOH and 14 ml. N₂H₄·H₂O in EtOH, the solvent removed in vacuo, the residue treated for 10 min. at 80° with 25 ml. 10% HCl, kept 1 hr. at room temp., the phthalyl hydrazide filtered off, the filtrate evapd. in vacuo (bath below 50°), and the residue (1.44 g.) crystd. from 5 ml. EtOH and 16 ml. Et₂O gave 0.82 g. D-threo-norephedrine hydrochloride (III), m. 178-9° (1:2 EtOH-Et₂O), $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -42.9° (c 1.825, H₂O). Similarly was prepd. L-III, m. 175-6°, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 42.1° (c 2.35, H₂O). A mixt. of L-III and D-III gave the same spot on paper chromatography for R_f 0.78 (4:1:5 BuOH-HOAc-H₂O) as the authentic DL-III, m. 169-9° (undepressed with DL-III, but strongly depressed with DL-erythro-norephedrine hydrochloride).

D-Fici

YUGOSLAVIA/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 2, 1959, 4610.

Author : Fles, D., Temasic, V., and ~~Markovac-Pipic~~, A.

Inst :

Title : Synthesis of Octene-4-dione-2,7 from 1,8-bis-(diazo)-octene-4-dione-2,7

Orig Pub: Croat Chem Acta, 30, No 1, 69-72 (1958) (in English with a Serbo-Croat summary)

Abstract: Octene-4-dione-2,7 (I) has been prepared by the following series of reactions: $N_2CHCOCH_2CH=CHCH_2COCHN_2$ (II) $\rightarrow$ $ClCH_2COCH_2CH=CHCH_2COCH_2Cl$ (III) $\rightarrow$ (I). The starting II is synthesized from the acid chloride of dihydromuconic acid by a previously described method (C. Grundmann, Liebigs Ann Chem, 524, 31 (1936)). Preparation: 3.5 gms II in 60 ml ethyl

Card : 1/2

MARKOUAC TRPIC, A.

1
Studies in the propiolactone series. II. Preparation of DL-succinimide and L-(2-succinimidamido)-β-propiolactone. D. Fleš, A. Markouac-Pruš, V. Tomalić, and M. Milohmova (Pharm. Chem. Works, Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Croat. Chem. Acta* 30, 167-71 (1958); cf. C.A. 53, 4162c (in English).—A mixt. of 4 g. L-PhCH₂SCH₂CH(NH₂)CO₂H and 3 g. succinic anhydride heated to 180°, the heating disconnected, the inside temp. kept at 160-70° for 20 min., treated with 5 ml. EtOAc, 100 ml. C₆H₆, and 30 ml. petr. ether, kept overnight in a refrigerator, the ppt. removed, the solvent evapd., and the residue crystd. from C₆H₆ gave 1.2 g. of racemic PhCH₂SCH₂CH(CO₂H)R (R = succinimido throughout) (I), m. 129-30°. I (2 g.) refluxed 1 hr. with 20 ml. SOCl₂, excess SOCl₂ removed *in vacuo*, the residue dissolved in 10 ml. C₆H₆, impurities pptd. with 20 ml. petr. ether, decanted and the solvent evapd. to give 2 g. PhCH₂SCH₂CH(COCl)R (II), needles, m. 73-5° (C₆H₆-petr. ether). A soln. of 2 g. II in 250 ml. C₆H₆ was added to 5.5 g. AlBr₃ in 50 ml. C₆H₆, the mixt. kept 1 hr. at 20°, hydrolyzed with 30 g. ice and 6 ml. concd. HCl, the aq. layer extd. twice with 20 ml. C₆H₆, the C₆H₆ layers washed with H₂O, dried, evapd., triturated with petr. ether (0.47 g. Ph₂CH₂ recovered from petr. ether solns.) and the residue

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crystd. from 2:1 EtOAc-petr. ether to yield 0.71 g. CH₂-*for NB*

S.CO.CHR (III), m. 95-7°. Similar treatment of L-PhCH₂SCH₂CH(COCl)NH₂SO₂C₆H₄Me-*p* gave 67% L-

CH₂S.CO.CHNH₂SO₂C₆H₄Me-*p* (IV), m. 101-2° (C₆H₆-petr. ether), *α*_D²⁰ -5.2° (c 6.285, dioxane). This hydrolyzed with AcOH and HI gave 49.5% L-cystine. IV (0.2 g.) in 15 ml. C₆H₆ treated with 10 ml. 5% NaHCO₃ gave a white ppt., which was washed with H₂O and extd. with C₆H₆ to give 0.15 g. of a white powder, m. 175-80° (decompn.), sol. in HCONMe₂, probably a linear polymer, which upon hydrolysis with AcOH and HI gave L-cystine. A mixt. of 0.5 g. IV, 0.49 g. H₂NCH₂CO₂Me, and 4 ml. dioxane kept overnight at room temp., the solvent evapd. *in vacuo*, the residue dissolved in 50 ml. EtOAc, washed with 50 ml. H₂O, dried (MgSO₄) and the EtOAc evapd. *in vacuo* to give 0.4 g. L-(MeO₂CCH₂NHCOCH(NH₂SO₂C₆H₄Me-*p*))CH₂SO₂, m. 177-8.5° (EtOAc), *α*_D²⁰ 47.5° (c 1.82, dioxane). Infrared absorption spectra of III and IV are recorded. The carbonyl band in propiolactone system seems to appear between 1780 and 1790 cm.⁻¹, and C_(lactone)-N stretching vibration near 1000 cm.⁻¹.
D. Fleš